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As to Dr. Frank's ability to condense and to exclude the non-pertinent, it is perhaps sufficient to note that he treats his subject adequately and thoroughly within 365 pages. But the ability to interpret the evidence sanely and critically is the *sine qua non* of a book of this kind, especially since the sources for this subject are so fragmentary and the evidence often is biased. The Roman historians and writers concerned themselves very little with imperialism; they were more interested in the military history connected with Rome's expansion of territory than they were interested in Rome's theories of expansion or excuses for expansion. And they too often allowed their narratives to be colored by their own actual or traditional family and political affiliations. Hence their statements must be critically examined and estimated, even when they seem concise and precise. It is this ability to interpret evidence which is Dr. Frank's strongest point in my opinion. He often refuses to accept the commonly accepted view of a situation, and always convinces the reader that his refusal is well founded. He fortifies and illuminates his views by a series of explanatory and critical notes and citations appended to each of the twenty-eight chapters. These notes constitute a very valuable feature of the book and are not to be passed over lightly. They indicate a very thorough handling of the material.

Briefly, Dr. Frank's thesis is that a definite policy of imperialism or territorial expansion was unknown to the Romans until late in the republic. Pompey was the first real imperialist, Caesar the second. The book does not deal with the empire except for a sketch-like chapter of about ten pages. One might wish that the empire had been more fully treated.

Dr. Frank completely convinces me that his thesis is correct, but I must admit that I have for some time inclined toward this belief. He may not succeed in converting those who see a spirit of "imperialism" in Rome's earlier foreign policy. I think he should convert to his belief everyone who reads his book, but he may not. However, anyone must admit, I believe, that Dr. Frank has handled his material in an admirable manner, and that he has won a place in the first ranks of Americans who are working in ancient history.

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Greek and Roman Sculpture. By A. FURTWÄNGLER and H. L. URLICHS. Translated by HORACE TAYLOR. London: J. M. Dent & Sons, Limited; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1914. Pp. x+241, 60 plates, 73 smaller illustrations. \$2.50.

This is a small edition of a large work in folio form and was issued first in 1898. The present English translation is made from a third German edition, revised and enlarged by Dr. Urlichs, since the death of the lamented Furtwängler. The book does not present a full history of the subject, though

attention is paid to chronological order and the entire field is covered. The monuments are treated in groups and not by periods. Each group is introduced by a broad, generalized treatment of the theme and of the examples which compose the group. These examples are then discussed separately at greater length, somewhat as in Wolter's *Gipsabgüsse* and Helbig's *Antiquities of Rome*. Besides the scientific data presented, these descriptions receive an added value and interest from Furtwängler's brilliancy of interpretation and, sometimes, daring conclusions. Dr. Ulrichs often tempers the latter by recognizing opposing views. For example, in a footnote is the statement that Furtwängler's "Lemnian Athena of Pheidias" "is now considered the work not of Pheidias but of an Attic or Peloponnesian contemporary."

The book is divided into ten parts or chapters. The first part treats of "Ancient Greek Art," and the last, of "Greek and Roman Portraits." The chapters and the treatment of examples vary considerably in length. Forty-seven pages are given to the last chapter, and ten to each of chaps. v and ix, on "Statues of Athletes," and "The Historical Art of the Romans." Eleven pages are given to the Aegina sculptures and nine to the so-called Lemnian Athena; but it was to be expected that more extended treatment should be given to these sculptures by these authors.

One does not look for the usual in the work of Professor Furtwängler, and is therefore not disturbed to find, for example, four pages given to the Asclepius of the Naples National Museum in the chapter on "The Gods of the Fifth Century," and no place given to the Nike Balustrade, Phigaleia, the Mausoleum, Pergamon, nor to the Amazons or the Aphrodite of Melos.

The work of the translator and editor is not without fault. There is some awkward English and now and then an obscure sentence. Errors may be found in punctuation, capitalization, and omission of Greek accents. Words introduced from foreign languages are not italicized, and there are some word inconsistencies; e.g., "Delos" and "Delus," "stele" and "stela," "acroteria" and "acroteros," and some unusual spellings, as "citharodus" and "Polycletus." The Lysicrates Monument is called the Lysicrates statue; the Plutus on the arm of Eirene is described as "the demon of the kingdom." The illustrations are unusually good for the most part; the footnotes and references are plentiful and there are numerous quotations in the text, all of which are translated into English. In some places revision seems to have been overlooked; e.g., "recently" is hardly the word in referring to the finding of the female figures on the Acropolis. The book lacks an index, which is the more needed because of the lack of an adequate table of contents. These faults, while disturbing, are of small consequence compared with the value of a work so largely by the hand of a scholar who was foremost in his field and who will ever live in the affectionate esteem of his students.

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